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development. In short, only in the field of industrial accident insurance, old-age insurance, and other forms of social insurance is there a plausible justification for state interference, in the opinion of Professor Gephart. The practical difficulties of application in the different states of the Union outweigh the theoretical advantages even here.

The Primitive Family as an Educational Agency. By ARTHUR JAMES TODD. New York: Putnam, 1913. 8vo, pp. ix+251. \$1.75 net.

In this admirable book Dr. Todd has shown the origins of primitive education and the function of the primitive family in developing it. Present-day education, he thinks, has much of its foundation upon these primitive teachings. Primitive education prepared the young for the life which they were to lead in the group; it was largely economic and eliminated most of the aesthetic features. The family relations themselves originated from an economic need, that of caring for offspring. The author answers the query as to whether education was a family or group affair by stating that the family was one, but not the only, source of primitive knowledge, as the group or tribal education was also very important.

The value of the book from an economic standpoint is that it shows clearly the great importance of economic conditions in shaping human institutions and impresses the fact that such is still the process, as our present-day conditions will be productive of different future institutions.

The Modern Trust Company. By F. B. KIRKBRIDE and J. E. STERRETT. 4th ed. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Royal 8vo, pp. xiii+319. \$2.50.

The third edition of this book was published in 1907. The new edition recognizes the steady growth there has been in trust companies since that time, and the development of their importance as financial institutions. Besides bringing the volume as a whole up to date, the authors have rearranged and amplified the bibliography.

Lincoln, Labor and Slavery. By HERMAN SCHLÜTER. New York: Socialist Literature Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. 237.

Declaring that "there is indeed no impartial history," the author frankly acclaims his class-conscious bias in this discussion of the development of the labor movement in its relation to abolition and the Civil War. A belief that the same economic evils were at the root of both the chattel slavery of the negro and the wage slavery of the working-man early turned the sympathies of the members of the working class to the abolition movement. The value of this support from the laboring classes in the North, in the South, and abroad, particularly in England, was, in the author's view, incalculable; it was the

strength of the Union cause; without it the success of the North would have been problematical. That Lincoln was profoundly appreciative of the working-men's position, his reply to the Manchester working-men's address shows; but Mr. Schlüter would disabuse the working-class mind of the notion that the President's economic and political views were its views, that he had excogitated for himself a theory of economic evolution like unto the laborer's. Lincoln's outlook and sympathies always remained those of the middle class.

Natural Sources of Energy. By A. H. GIBSON. Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1913. 16mo, pp. vi+131. \$0.40.

This book, the work of a professor of engineering in the University of St. Andrews, contributes a good deal of interesting data on the subject of the fuel supply of the future. The author is extremely optimistic in regard to the maintenance of adequate fuel supplies in the ages to come, believing that science will furnish inventions that will economize the use of fossil fuels and make more and more available other sources of energy—power from vegetable sources, from solar energy, from tides, from waterfall, and from wind. This change in the kind of energy, however, may involve serious disturbance of the distribution of activities on the earth's surface and cause a relocation of the dominant industrial and political communities.

The Industrial Situation. By FRANK TRACY CARLTON. New York: Revell, 1914. 8vo, pp. 159. \$0.75 net.

This book is an attempt to present to the general reader a broad survey of the entire industrial situation. The author succeeds admirably in introducing within the limited space of this volume the elementary concepts of factory legislation, regulation of hours of work, immigration, trade unions, unemployment, industrial education, scientific management, and the problem of woman and child labor. Summaries at the ends of the chapters, and references to more extended discussions, invite the reader to pursue his inquiry further.

Arms and Industry. A Study of the Foundations of International Polity. By NORMAN ANGELL. New York: Putnam, 1914. 8vo, pp. xlv+248. \$1.25.

This book seeks to refute the dogma that physical force, either active or latent, is necessary for the preservation of national identity. Militarism, the national expression of the creed of force, is stunting to the growth of all the highest factors of civilization and should be opposed on grounds of economic futility and social hostility. The interdependence of nations today is so complex, so wide-reaching in economic, intellectual, and moral relations, that